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The Hongkong Telegraph.

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Three Killed In Funeral Tragedy

Bombay, Jan. 10.

Three persons were killed and 50 others injured when two trucks crashed through a funeral procession which had erupted into a rampage of fire-setting and window-smashing.

The incident, an official communique said, climaxed new communal rioting which began in Bombay yesterday. During the disorders women were beaten with sticks, stones and acid was hurled into a passing motor vehicle.—Associated Press.

PARTITIONING MEANS WAR

Arab Rebel Chief On Palestine

Jerusalem, Jan. 9.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Arab underground resistance army said to-day that any British attempt to implement the plan to partition Palestine would be the signal for immediate declaration of war by his Arab forces.

The Arab leader, Mohammad Nimmer Hawari, announced that he was moving his headquarters from Jaffa to a "place somewhere in the northern Palestine Hills".

Asked when the Najada would move into action, he said, "This will happen the moment we feel any provocation or any attack whatsoever or any situation threatening our future in this country. We are ready to fight by all means at our disposal to defend our country".

In an exclusive interview, Hawari was asked what ultimate solution he saw for Palestine.

He said, "I don't believe the British seriously mean to adopt the partition scheme to solve the problem. They know we will fight immediately it is implemented. I think the British are clever enough not to make the Arab nations hostile. They need our friendship. What will probably happen is the status quo—Britain's dearest institution—will be maintained".—United Press.

FLIES TO LONDON

London, Jan. 9.

Dr David Ben Gurion, Chairman of the Jewish Agency in Palestine, left London by air this morning for the Holy Land on his "peace mission," seeking to end terrorism there.—Reuter.

WILL DEFY BAN

Zurich, Jan. 9.

Professor John Smertenko, Vice-President of the American League for a Free Palestine, left Geneva for Paris by air this morning.

He announced in Rome recently that he would return to London in defiance of the ban on his entry to Britain and was reported to have left the Italian capital last night.

There was some mystification in Paris when he did not arrive there immediately but it seems that he broke his journey.—Reuter.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING

America Takes Her Stand On Atomic Energy Control

Lake Success, Jan. 9.

The United States to-day served notice that until Russia accepted the American plan for international atomic energy controls, the United States would not agree to begin general reduction of armaments and national armies.—United Press.

SOVIET ACCUSATION

Lake Success, Jan. 10.

The Soviet delegate M. Andrei Gromyko accused the United States of seeking to delay the drafting of a world-wide arms reduction programme.

Taking the floor in the United Nations Security Council at the opening of a full scale arms debate, M. Gromyko attacked the American suggestion that control of atomic energy be given priority with the declaration that the Americans mean this—"Either you agree to the American proposals on control of atomic energy and then we agree to the proposals on working out practical measures on general reduction of armaments and armed forces or—in case everything does not go smoothly with the American proposals on control of atomic energy, then we refuse in general to occupy ourselves with working out measures for general reduction of armaments and armed forces."

Australia's Mr Norman Makin opened the debate with the warning: "This is not the time for conflict".

He then suggested a compromise aimed at satisfying both the United States and Russia which have introduced conflicting motions.

MAKIN'S PLAN

Under Makin's plan, the Council would accept three definite steps:

(1) Establish along lines suggested by Russia a Commission to proceed immediately on measures to implement the Assembly decision and set up international control to assure reduction of armaments and forces.

(2) Accept the report of the Atomic Energy Commission as a basis for the continuation of its work and expediting a convention for International atomic energy control.

(3) Refer to the Military Staff Committee immediately the question of an international force for use by the United Nations, taking note of the Assembly resolution asking all member governments for information on troop strength.—Associated Press.

"RIDICULOUS" RUMOURS

Nanking, Jan. 9.

A United States Embassy source to-day branded as "ridiculous" rumours that Ambassador Leighton Stuart is resigning.

The rumours followed Gen George Marshall's sudden recall from China and his appointment as Secretary of State.—United Press.

CLYDE TOKEN STRIKE

Glasgow, Jan. 9.

Shipyard workers on the Clyde decided at a mass meeting to-day to hold a token strike on Saturday in support of their demand for a five-day week of 44 hours.

It is expected some 60,000 workers will take part, bringing to a standstill some 30 shipyards on the Clyde and Ayrshire coast.—Reuter.

TROOPS MAY BE CALLED IN

London, Jan. 10.

An authoritative government source said the government was ready to use troops, if necessary, to assure the distribution of London's food supplies, at present tied up in the markets by a strike of over 13,000 truck drivers and other transport workers.

With the butcher shops bare of meat and grocery stocks reduced to a danger point, the Ministry of Labour has ordered the workers to return to their jobs.—Associated Press.

Japanese Fighting Forces No Longer In Existence

Washington, Jan. 9.

Replying to a question whether Japan ever again will be in a position to attack the United States, the Assistant Secretary of War, Mr Howard Peterson, in a special broadcast to the three day Foreign Affairs forum, declared emphatically to-night that "there simply is no more Japanese Army, Navy or Air Force", and he emphasised that Japan wrote a renunciation of war forever into the new constitution.

In the first such official statement on the political and economic rehabilitation of Japan, Peterson and the State Department Deputy Director of the Office of Far Eastern Affairs, Mr James K. Penfield, speaking from Washington to the forum in Cleveland, warmly paid tribute to General MacArthur's accomplishments, particularly the speedy Japanese demobilisation without a single incident.

Mr Peterson said that the United States is doing its utmost to speed up repatriation of 1,000,000 Japanese soldiers and sailors now in the Soviet Union or in Soviet-controlled areas.

Penfield pointed out that the United States was prepared to handle repatriation at the rate of 250,000 monthly but added "it is somewhat disappointing to have to add that so far we actually reached an agreement for repatriation of only 50,000, monthly."

NEEDED FOR EDUCATION

"The United States wants these men back where they can be educated to democracy and where they can be put to work to make their country self-supporting. Full reparations for the unbelievable damage done by Japan during the war awaits long discussion particularly with Russia; as also is accelerated economic recovery in Japan. The longer the Japanese recovery is delayed the more difficult will it be for Japan to take her place in a peaceful world as a non-warlike nation. The policy of the United States government is to proceed with Japanese repatriations as rapidly as possible with or without 100 percent agreement of the rest of our allies."

He said he made that statement officially on behalf of the State Department.

WAR CRIMES TRIALS

Penfield stressed that the Japanese war crimes trials will be speeded up but promised that no wide amnesties such as that granted at New Year in Germany will be contemplated.

Pointing out that the occupation of Japan is costing American taxpayers $188,000,000 annually, Penfield said the United States must direct changes in Japan's national economy.

Stressing that the development of nylon was a serious threat to Japan's raw silk industry, Penfield said it is up to the US government to decide now whether Japan should plant rice instead of mulberry trees to help the Japanese to become self-sufficient and financially independent.

"Because the Japanese depend on decisions we must make for them, the United States may have to act as an agent for the 150,000 bales of raw silk already on hand and find customers who have cash to pay for the silk.

America's Role

"Before the war Japan was a great exporter of cotton textiles. Now American surplus raw cotton has been shipped to Japan to be processed into textiles for sale in world markets. Our role in this rather neat disposition of our surplus cotton, at the same time providing employment for Japan and textiles for the Far East, is chiefly to find paying customers. Protecting these interests and investments the United Sates must also provide food for Japanese workers."

In summing up the accomplishments and hopes of the United States policy in Japan, both Peterson and Penfield agreed that the

(Continued on Page 4)

Burmese Volunteers To Go To The Aid Of Viet Namhese

Rangoon, Jan. 9.

A Burmese Voluntary Expeditionary Force will soon set out for Indo-China to support the Viet Namh Republicans in their struggle against the French, it was revealed here to-day by Dr Ba Maw, the one-time Prime Minister and "head of state" of the Japanese-sponsored Free Burma.

Ba Maw is organising active help for the Viet Namh forces in Indo-China in response to an appeal he received from the New Delhi representative of the Viet Namh Republic who urged the Burmese people to "raise their voice in support of the Viet Namh struggle against the French to attain their freedom from colonial slavery."

"The commander of the first contingent of volunteers is 26 years old Bo Yan Naing, a former 'colonel' in the Burma Defence Army during the Japanese Occupation, who served for a time as military secretary to Ba Maw when he was head of the Burmese Government.

Ba Maw told Reuter: "The first contingent will be small—about 100 men. We hope to raise another contingent later."

He said he had written to Barat Chandra Bose, the former member of the Indian Congress Working Committee proposing a joint Indo-Burmese volunteer force to aid the Viet Namhese.

"We do not know yet whether the British Government will obstruct our programme, though we do not think they will," he said.

On the question of transport, he said: "We are prepared to march to Indo-China if necessary." He added: "The Viet Namh is now fighting almost in the last ditch and suffering terribly."

APPEALS TO BURMESE

Ba Maw to-day issued an appeal to the Burmese people to rally to the support of the Viet Namh cause and "raise a united protest of a purely national character."

He added: "What we are witnessing in Indo-China is now just an eastern nation being coerced to submission by a western nation, but the oppressed exploited part of humanity fighting back its oppressors. Viet Namh has turned to us as one Asiatic nation to another. Burma cannot betray her without betraying herself.

"We have used enough words about Asiatic unity. Now we have been asked to act. So let us all act and help freely when it is our turn to help in order that others will also help us freely when their turn comes."—Reuter.

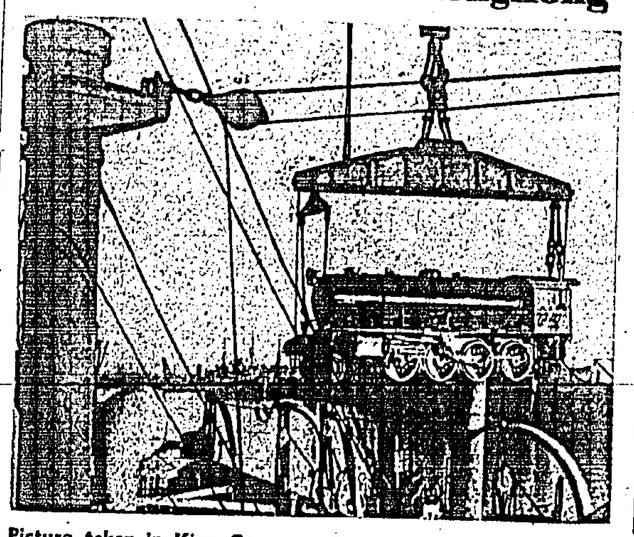
MILITARY CHIEF LEAVES

Saigon, Jan. 9.

Gen Jacques Phillippe Leclerc, the former Commander-in-Chief of Indo-China, who has been visiting the fighting areas, left Saigon for Paris to-day. He was accompanied by other French military officials.

The party expects to reach Paris on January 12.—Reuter.

Locomotives For Hongkong



Picture taken in King George V Dock, London, recently when heavy engines were loaded aboard the s.s. Glenogle for Hongkong. The ship is expected here at the end of January.

Converted To R.C. Faith?

REPORT ON GENERALISSIMO AND MADAME CHIANG

Washington, Jan. 10.

Reports from China that Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek was considering joining the Catholic church is receiving increasing circulation in the United States.

Dr Charles James Fox, onetime publisher and editor of the Tientsin North China Star, and at present practising law here: wrote in the Washington Times Herald: "Archbishop Paul Yu Pin was asked recently (in Nanking) whether it was true that the Generalissimo was about to become a Catholic convert, and he replied that both Chiang and Madame Chiang were receiving instructions in the faith and that the Archbishop hoped that both would become Catholics."

Fox continued "the reports being received here, is being received with enthusiasm in the Catholic circles."—Associated Press.

Expeditions All Over The Place Likely, Says Byrd

Boalboa, Panama, Canal Zone, Jan. 10.

The Antarctic may be crowded with rival government expeditions this season, but according to Admiral Richard E. Byrd, the current American Naval expedition will establish only radio contact with them if possible.

Admiral Byrd, here aboard the carrier Philippine Sea, told a news conference yesterday that the ship would leave as soon as it received cold weather supplies being flown from the United States.

Discussing the plane which is missing from the expedition near the South Pole, he said that the nine men aboard could hold out for two months if they landed successfully. He added that a party of 30 men is prepared to stay in the Antarctic all winter if there is any hope of rescuing the missing personnel. For the future; he said, the Antarctic could provide a short air route link of South America, Africa and Australia.—Associated Press.

SEARCH STILL HELD UP

Aboard Mt. Olympus with the Byrd Expedition, Jan. 9.

Bad flying weather to-day continued to prevent the search for the Martin Mariner seaplane missing since December 30 with nine men aboard.

The eastern task force sent up another search plane yesterday but called it back after a half hour because of the weather.

The western group was lying to waiting for the weather to break so it could send scout planes to find a water opening for the central group which is being held up by thick ice pack.—United Press.

HON. C. S. DUE BACK TO-DAY

It is understood that the Hon. Mr D. M. MacDougall, Colonial Secretary, is due back from the United Kingdom by B.O.A.C. flying-boat this afternoon.

Mr MacDougall has been in England for several months recuperating from ill-health.

Australian Government's Attitude To Control Of Atomic Bomb

Canberra, Jan. 9.

The Australian Government agrees with the view of Professor Marcus Oliphant, British atomic bomb expert, that scientific discoveries should be available for the world and not guarded jealously by a single nation, Mr John Johnstone Dedman, Australian Minister for Reconstruction and Defence said to-day.

Mr Dedman, who is to offer Professor Oliphant on Australia's behalf the post in the proposed National University at Canberra controlling all Australian nuclear research, said: "The benefits of research should be available internationally.

"Generally, as far as the Australian Council of Scientific and Industrial Research is concerned, the result of its work is public, thereby making it available in any country in the world.

"In general, I believe that this principle ought to be followed."

Professor Oliphant at a press conference to-day said that the United States was not so vitally interested in the peaceful use of atomic power as Britain and Australia, because she possessed huge resources of oil, water and other power.

He declared that if the same energy were devoted to the development of peaceful use of atomic power as had been given to its military use, atomic stations could be operating within five years.

Professor Oliphant said that he would make no decision about accepting a post with the proposed Canberra University until he returned to Britain in February.—Reuter.

CAPTAIN BISSETT DUE TO RETIRE

Southampton, Jan. 9.

Captain Sir James Bissett, captain of the Queen Elizabeth and Commodore of the Cunard White Star fleet, who has reached the retiring age of 63 does not know yet when he is to retire.

When the liner arrived in Southampton to-day from New York, Sir James said: "I have had no word from the company and I do not know whether I am retiring or not but I have just been told that I am going on leave.—Reuter.

Guarded Overture To Communists

Nanking, Jan. 10.

A guarded Chinese Government overture to the Communists was made significantly following General George C. Marshall's outspoken criticism of both factions in protracted civil strife.

Peng Hsueh-pei, Minister of Information, issued a statement saying, "Now that constitution making has been successfully concluded, national reconstruction may start in earnest according to the programme decided upon at the National Assembly. Government may fulfill its long cherished desire of returning sovereign rights to the people."

"Therefore, Government is willing to discuss with the Communists a complete plan for the cessation of hostilities and Government reorganisation so that peace and unity can be achieved at an early date."

Peng gave no explanation of his statement and Communist headquarters in Nanking said that no message had been received from the Government.—Associated Press.

STOP PRESS

Death Leap From Verandah

Two Chinese who tried to escape the police in a gambling raid last night fell from a first floor verandah and were killed. Another who tried to escape the same way is now in hospital, seriously injured.

The raid was made about 9 p.m. on a house in Temple Street, Kowloon. A crowd of people were said to be gambling on the first floor. They scattered as soon as the police party ascended the stairs, and three men attempted to pass to the adjoining house by climbing the verandah. In their excitement, all three crashed to the street below.

H.K. MAN TO PAY MAINTENANCE

London, Jan. 9.

At the Burlem (Stoke-on-Trent) stipendiary court to-day a maintenance order of 30 shillings a week was granted to Ruby Chan, of Hongkong, who applied on grounds of desertion against her husband, William Frederick Deakin, of Rathbone Street, Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent.

The provisional order, confirmed by the Hongkong Magistracy, was for $50.

Commenting on the unusual procedure the magistrate said that the marriage took place in September, 1941, and the parties lived together until December of the same year.

The Japanese occupied the colony on December 25, 1941, and Deakin was interned.

Deakin alleged, he said, that his wife visited the compound arm-in-arm with a Japanese soldier and laughed at him being beaten up.

On the war ending, Deakin returned home and sent a letter to his wife asking her to divorce him as otherwise a great deal of unhappiness would be caused to three people.—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

From Tommy to Civvy on 450!

JUST how the authorities expect Hongkong Volunteers and other military personnel who have become demobbed here to outfit themselves in civilian clothes for an outlay of $450, only they, with supreme indifference to sober, solid facts, can say.

This is what the Volunteers and others are entitled to, and which the authorities fondly imagine they can purchase in Hongkong to-day for the equivalent of £28: one suit, one hat, a shirt, vest, pair of underpants, one handkerchief, one pair of socks, one pair of shoes and a raincoat. The proposition would be funny if it weren't for the fact that those responsible for the decision appear to be deadly serious.

It is clear that the Hongkong Government, as representing the official interests of the Volunteers, cannot allow the matter to rest where it is. The Government must be made to appreciate that a body of men are being victimised by a decision that takes no cognisance of existing economic conditions.

The men concerned have a genuine grievance because it was they who remained in Hongkong after the reoccupation to help carry out the tremendous task of rehabilitation. Many have sacrificed repatriation leave to do their duty and their reward?—an outfit allowance that will just about purchase one garment. Assuming they could obtain the shirt, vest, underpants, handkerchief, socks, shoes, and raincoat from Ordnance stores—which should be made available to them—they would still be at least $200 out of pocket if they completed the outfit with a suit and hat. It is a quaint sense of justice and fair dealing that permits of such a position. In fact, it is intolerable.

FOUR SHOWS TO-DAY

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Sprung beds and little lamps don't make a soldier

NOTES ON THE NEW ARMY
by GERALD KERSH



Author of "They Die with Their Boots Clean", of whom it has been written in the Evening Standard: "He knows what barracks smell like, how their inmates think, feel, talk."

THE Recruiting Office used to be a sort of tube through which the waste-matter of the nation was drained off into the Bad Lands of the Empire.

The regular private soldier was despised. It was assumed—not without reason—that no man capable of earning an honest living and shouldering the common responsibilities of the average citizen would ever join the Army.

Since the turn of the century, however, it has been demonstrated that a good citizen can be a sound soldier—and, conversely, that a Regular soldier can be a good citizen.

The simple fact of the matter is that before you are a good soldier you must learn to be a good neighbour.

Soldiering, now, is by way of being a highly skilled trade. It takes a high type of individual to practise a skilled trade.

The War Office has arrived at the conclusion that it wants to attract the sort of men that may make a formidable body of self-reliant, civilised individuals—serious professional soldiers—intelligent men of war.

Hence, the New Army.

The New Army is to have curtains at its windows. "Lights out" will be abolished. Sick parades and pay parades will cease to exist.

This is all very well. I am entirely in favour of improved conditions in the Army.

It is, for instance, good that a soldier should be allowed to make his own appointment for a consultation with the medical officer. But it would be even better if the Army, first of all, looked to the quality of its medical officers.

I maintain that the medical officers in the British Army are, in general—of course, there are exceptions—doctors who have demonstrated themselves to be wretched failures in private practice.

'CONSPIRACY?'

NO general in the command must now give more than two hours' warning of a proposed visit to camp.

"This will cut out all that scrubbing which usually goes on before a general's visit," said General Sir Brian Horrocks.

This, of course, indicates that there was a tacit conspiracy between generals and officers commanding camps.

It leads one to believe that a general preparing to inspect a camp expected to find it in an unprintable state of filthiness; that there was a system of shadowy signalling between general and colonel, so that the general bounced in after a given warning like a corrupt detective into a night club in the 1920s.

A most unhappy suggestion!

I was in Pirbright Camp, which is one of the most difficult places to keep clean on the face of the earth; and I can tell you that by 7.45 in the morning every hut was fit to be inspected by Alexander himself.

We were taught that good soldiering is something like a prologue to good citizenship, and that a dirty man is an inferior man.

SELF-RESPECT

A SOLDIER should keep himself and his hut clean because he prefers to be that way, and not because a general is going to pay him a visit.

The soldier who scrubs his hands and tidies his bed-area in anticipation of an inspection is no better than a woman who wears clean underclothes in case she happens to be knocked down by a car in the street and examined by a strange doctor.

The Director of Public Relations at the War Office should have made clear the point of the new rule concerning inspections—he should have indicated that the New Army wants to encourage cleanliness for the sake of individual self-respect.

But no. The entire issue is confused. For what do they take the potential British fighting man, that they try to attract him with chintz curtains and sprung beds and little lamps?

These are extremely pretty things to have; but a soldier wants, fundamentally, certain things that he regards as infinitely more important.

The private soldier wants, for instance, the same social status as, say, a filing clerk has.

He wants what it takes to make his wife as well dressed and secure as his neighbour's wife.

He wants to feel that it is possible for him to ask a woman to marry him without imposing upon her credulity and his conscience a whole song-and-dance about suffering, and starving, and waiting, and working, and hoping, and trusting—in the name of love—until such time as he prises himself loose and gets a job at £4 a week.

TRIVIALITIES

ANYONE who knew just a little about the plain citizen in uniform would know that this talk of trivialities offends rather than attracts the man who is thinking of going into the Army.

He would know that the common Englishman does not want bedside lamps, fancy curtains, and sergeant-majors that purr instead of growl.

The enlisted man, living rough among men, wants above all things the opportunity to live his own life when his day's work is done.

It is only the grim grey barrack-wall that makes him feel poorer than any other apprentice learning a trade. He doesn't let the sergeant's insults worry him, or the corporal's curses get between him and his sleep.

Boarded, clothed, lodged, washed, doctored, and given a little money to spend, what does the soldier want?

Nothing but personal liberty off parade between wars—the right to come and go between dusk and dawn—the same amenities as the most parsimonious draper is compelled by law to allow his meanest assistant.

He wants what he was convinced that he was fighting for, simply a chance to be himself.

Great Stuff this Tea!

final article of the series by
RAY MILLAND

I'M sorry if I keep on talking about drink, but when in Britain I drink a lot of tea.

In the States it is not possible to drink tea.

They fill a teapot with hot, not boiling water. Then they take a little bag filled with tea leaves and slosh it around until the water is sufficiently coloured.

If you want milk with this brew, you have to make a fuss. Normally, they serve cream.

That's why a good strong cup of tea (Indian, with plenty of milk and sugar) seems so darned good to me. Back in Hollywood I drink coffee. They can make coffee in America. I say nothing about English coffee, being a kindly sort of a fellow.

They tell me there were complaints, when the GI's were in Britain, about the warm beer.

In my view there's nothing wrong with the temperature of British beer, whatever else may be said about it. American beer is so gassy that it would blow your head off if its enthusiasm weren't cooled by icing it nearly solid.

I WAS A NEW BOY

FIRST time I took a girl out in America as a new boy from Britain I looked quite presentable. Or so I thought until I called for her at her apartment. She gave me such a look that I had a panicky notion that something wasn't done up.

My wife, who is a very well-disposed person, put me wise.

I learned that when a man takes a girl out over there he is expected to bring a small corsage, if he hasn't had the florist send one round in advance of his arrival on her doorstep.

Up till then I had regarded a bouquet as a rather special mark of regard, not to be indulged in without due care and attention.

Talking of girls, I'm glad to find that the shoes they are wearing in Hollywood haven't got a footing in Britain. These shoes are mounted on mighty great platforms. They make a girl look as if she had two club feet.

TAKING A BATH

PEOPLE in Britain have an exaggerated respect for American household equipment, especially in the matter of bathrooms.

American bathrooms are so clinical that taking a bath is like going to a doctor's office.

Now a British bathroom is a miracle of engineering, with mighty great faucets and other Heath Robinson contraptions. You can travel the States without finding a simple gadget which they apparently forgot to bring over in the Mayflower. Even the most venerable British bathrooms have it. I mean the hot towel rail.

There is something else which a guy of my height appreciates. An American bathtub is so short I can't lie down in it. A British bathtub, on the contrary, is proportioned like the swimming pools in the Queen Elizabeth.

BRITISH hustle is something for a tourist from the States to marvel at.

Two American businessmen meet to do a deal. The seller knows exactly how much he is prepared to drop on his price. The buyer knows, too. But they settle down for a half-hour's talk. They get a lot of pleasure out of the haggle.

British businessmen do not spend time that way. A grunt and a nod and the conversation is over.

GLUHWEIN

I HAVE to keep on telling my friends in Britain that I am not personally responsible for the drought of Scotch in the country. They are surprised when I add that in Hollywood Scotch whisky is nearly as hard to get as it is in England.

At home I like to make this brew. I heat a bottle of cheap French wine with a few sticks of cinnamon, two cloves, a grate of nutmeg and a little sugar. This has to simmer, not boil. It is called Gluhwein, which is the German for mulled wine, so I guess it is an enemy invention.

Maybe it will help with that Algerian invasion. Good-bye for now.

According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1946, by Ely Culbertson)

A great many players—far too many in this enlightened bridge age!—have only the haziest notion of what constitutes a sound opening two-bid. Thus, we see the sort of absurdity produced by South in the following deal:

South, dealer.

Both sides vulnerable.

	NORTH	
	♠ 7 6 3	
	♥ Q J 10 2	
	♦ 4 2	
	♣ A K 5 4	
WEST		EAST
♠ K 10 9 4		♠ Q J 5
♥ 7		♥ 8 5 4
♦ J 10 8 7 5		♦ Q 9 6
♣ J 8 2		♣ Q 10 9 6
	SOUTH	
	♠ A 8 2	
	♥ A K 9 6 3	
	♦ A K 3	
	♣ 7 3	

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
2 hearts (!)	Pass	3 clubs	Pass
3 no trump	Pass	4 hearts	Pass
Pass	Pass		

After the smoke of battle had cleared away and South was down one—having had no play, however remote, for his slam contract—South said aggrievedly to his partner, "Why did you jump all the way to six? Didn't you hear me sign off at three no trump? And besides, I was the one with the big hand—the one who opened with a two-bid—so you might have let me be captain, instead of taking charge yourself." He sighed, deeply wounded. "If you wanted a slam you might have bid five hearts over my three no trump, to let me decide what I wanted to do."

North was remarkably forbearing, under the circumstances. This is what he might have pointed out to South:

South had nothing approaching a two-heart bid. Yes, he had five honour tricks, but he also had a minimum of six losers, by the most optimistic count possible. In other words, his hand alone would perhaps fulfil a contract for one heart! Thus (still using the optimistic count) North would have to supply three tricks for even a game contract! South's point about having signed off was silly. A two-bidder can't sign off!



TOWARDS A CURE FOR CANCER

By Howard W. Blakeslee

The remarkable effects of sex hormones, both male and female, on breast cancer in women which prolong life and relieve terrible suffering, were reported to the American College of Surgeons recently.

This new use of hormones is too recent to determine whether anyone might ever be cured, although a few women in their seventies have lived more than a year so far with their cancers apparently gone.

The reports were made by Dr Frank E. Adair, of New York, an outstanding cancer surgeon, and Ira T. Nathanson, of Boston.

o

Dr Adair is using the male hormone, testosterone, and Nathanson the female synthetic sex hormone, stilbestrol. Both started using the hormones on elderly and incurable women.

Dr Adair is now using the male hormone on younger women whose lives can be saved by regular surgical operations. He uses the testosterone on these younger women in hope that it will prevent the return of the cancer in the terrible form known as metasteses, in which little cancers start all over the body. It is too soon, he said, to know whether this experiment will do them any good.

The male hormone, used for women who already have had the recurrent, spreading metasteses, is paradoxical. It is no good for the cancers in soft tissue, but seems to wipe out the cancers in bones.

o

It has, Dr Adair said, enabled women who had been in terrible pain, and bedridden, to walk again and to return to work in comfort.

The female hormone used in Boston has quite different effects. It has caused breast cancer itself to heal temporarily, for months and in some cases for one or two years. It also has caused disappearance of soft metasteses in the lungs.

Dr Nathanson said this female hormone appears to be of little benefit until after 40, and then is progressively more effective with increasing age, especially in the seventies and the eighties.

Dr Adair said that the male hormone deepens the voices of women, grows a little hair on their faces and otherwise slightly masculinises them. But this, he said, is counter balanced by the relief from suffering.—Associated Press.

Rupert and Ninky—11

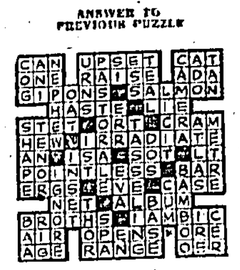


Tigerlily smiles mysteriously at Rupert's words, but she doesn't explain anything. Then she gets a sack for the cotton wool and sends him off home with it. Mrs. Bear is delighted with the stuffing and grasps it eagerly. Then she, too, draws back suddenly. "Does it make your fingers tingle, too?" exclaims Rupert. "That's just what it did to me, and Tigerlily wouldn't tell me why. Never mind, you'll quickly get used to it." "It's fine," says Mrs. Bear. "The cloth donkey will soon be done now."

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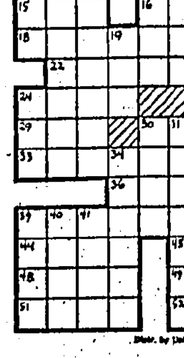
Crossword Puzzle

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE



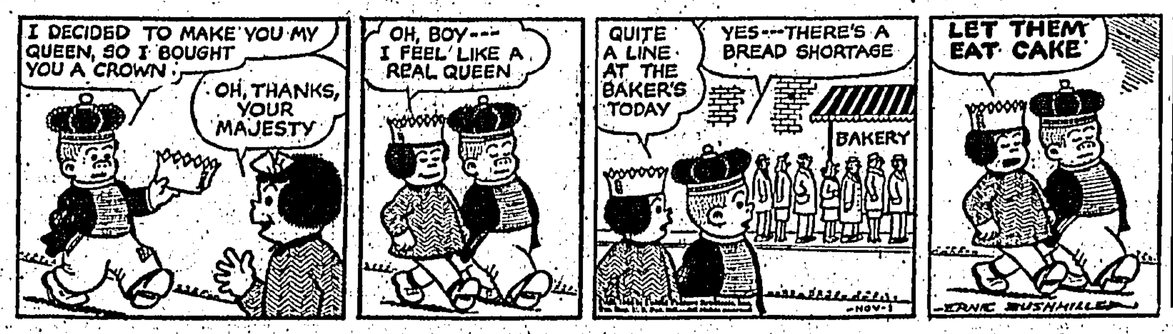
ACROSS
1—Viper
2—Distant
8—A fish
12—Pronoun
13—Title
14—Lamb's pen name
15—Copy
16—Knives
17—Eleanor
18—Sea off Sweden
20—Value highly
22—Lift
23—Atmosphere
24—Electrical unit
25—Highways
29—Took food
30—Rent
32—Snare
33—Pale
35—Girl's name
36—Conclusion
37—Old violin
39—Fashion
42—Preserved
44—Household gods
45—Above
47—Irish sweetheart
48—Other
49—Unusual
50—Rhoda tree
51—Wild plant
52—Went swiftly
53—A liquor

DOWN
1—Character in "Moby Dick"
2—Distinct
3—Clergymen of superior rank
4—Ones opposed
5—Joke
6—Wine cup
7—Does over again
8—Middle
9—Away from wind
10—Arouse
11—Flat of hand or a tree
19—Small bird
21—Father
24—Shapeless lump
25—Assert
26—Put in peril
27—Humanely
28—Station (abbr.)
30—Cloth decks
31—Makes precious
34—Nagged
35—Stray
37—Tally
38—Drank
39—Hint
40—Breathe noisily
41—Scottish Gaelic; also Irish
43—Titled woman
46—Open keg



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NANCY She Learns Fast — By Ernie Bushmiller



When You Feel Tired and Restless
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'Micky' Hahn's New Book

Emily Hahn, the writer, has written a new book. It is not a book about China or Chinese subjects, but about Sir Stamford Raffles, who founded and built Singapore. After reading the final publishers' proofs, "Micky," left for England with her husband, Major C. R. Boxer, to visit his parents.

"Micky" Hahn lived in Hongkong for some years before the war. She was repatriated during the occupation.

The following review of her new book is by Lewis Gannett, book reviewer of the New York Herald-Tribune.

Since the redoubtable Frederick Ward, of Salem, Mass., routed the Taiping forces for the Manchu Emperor almost a century ago, it is probable that no American has been the subject of more gossip up and down the China coast than Emily ("Micky") Hahn. Miss Hahn some years ago wrote a curiously reticent biography of "The Soong Sisters" and a curiously unreticent autobiography, "China to Me." Now she has found a topic entirely to her taste in "Raffles of Singapore". (Doubleday, $3.50).

Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles was a man who seldom took other men's orders, which is quite to Miss Hahn's taste. In history he is best known as the man who conquered and built—one might fairly say, invented—Singapore. But what perhaps most endeared him to Miss Hahn, a distinguished ape fancier, was that he kept gibbons in uniform running about his home.

Miss Hahn obviously loved writing every one of the 556 pages of her book. She baits reviewers by quoting a scholar's comment on another scholar's book, "too cursory for the specialist and too detailed for others," and suggesting that the phrase might be applied to her own. She offers her frankly unorthodox book to those, who, like herself, were "cheated at school by bad teaching and never learned of history's true deep pleasures."

Women and History

The true, deep pleasure of history for her seems to be reciting what stuffier historians wrote and then speculating upon what the unstuffed facts may have been. Throughout the book she carries on a running debate with the all-too-worthy Sophia Raffles, relict and earliest biographer of Sir Stamford, and with Dutch and British scholars inhibited by their contrary national biases.

Miss Hahn believes that a modern woman's wit can see truth where the historians missed the point and her delighted readers will often agree with her. She lords her sober facts with Mickyish asides.

Lure of the Tropics

"The famous lure of the tropics is the houseboy," Miss Hahn declares, describing the home life of the Raffleses in Penang, Batavia, Bencoolen and other points well east of Suez.

"Don't believe the girl who says, 'There's something about India, I don't know what it is, but I'm longing to go back.' She knows perfectly well that it is. It's the way she can say to her Indian head servant, 'There'll be ten for dinner tonight,' and then go out shopping for a hat."

As lieutenant governor of Java and all its dependencies from 1811 to 1816, when England was ruling Java as trustee for the Dutch, then under the wing of Napoleon, Raffles had a staff of 458 servants; of these 357 kept his town house in order, and he paid them a total of 352 Spanish dollars a month.

Miss Hahn has a pretty taste in domestic details. If you want to know what Dutch women wore in those days, what they ate, or about the taste of the Sumatran cannibals for human ears and other parts of the human anatomy, Miss Hahn will tell you, in details."

Major Boxer's Role

Her husband, Major C. R. Boxer, she says, was responsible for all of the translation and much of the selection of the Dutch material used, which makes up a considerable part of Miss Hahn's story.

One reference even suggests that he may originally have intended to be co-author with his rambunctious wife of a book about Raffles; his book was begun in Hongkong before Pearl Harbour. But as Miss Hahn coyly puts it, "on a summer of occasions Major Boxer's views did not coincide with those of his wife, which is one of several reasons for his firm, consistent refusal to accept more credit for his help than is herewith given.

Major Boxer, a learned and respected officer on His Majesty's service, who has served in more than one crown colony, might quite naturally not have cared to accept responsibility for some of his wife's tart remarks on colonial administration.

She subscribes wholeheartedly, it is true, to the orthodox doctrine that the British Empire was a product of official absent-mindedness, and the example Raffles is much to the point, for that gentleman made his best conquests in defiance of advice from his home government. She also feels that the Dutch have overadvertised their virtues as colonial administrators.

Sympathy for Natives

But she seems to think that Raffles's sympathy for native peoples was all but unique in the service, that home offices are sometimes almost deliberately hypocritical, and her comment on the ingratitude of the British East India Company is typical both of her manner of narration and of her general point of view. "To put it plainly," she says, "the East India Company behaved in regard to Raffles's money like a carefully selected committee of highly pedigreed hogs."

From which it may be judged that Miss Hahn is not wrong in describing herself as an unconventional historian. There is at least as much of "Micky" Hahn as of Sir Stamford Raffles in her book, but she—and Major Boxer—know their stuff, and a good time is had by all.

London Sees Big Market For Sarongs

A vast potential market in the Far East awaits textile manufacturers—the weaving of sarongs for the natives of Indonesia and Ceylon, writes the "Textile Bulletin."

Mr G. Green, of British Eastern Merchants Co. Ltd., who is buying textiles for the islands, thinks that the sarong, which must be specially woven to prove saleable, offers a profitable line to the manufacturer who can provide the right texture and design.

The fact that Indian textile groups are buying new machinery would seem to indicate that they will soon be competing in this new line.

Good Poplin Weave

The sarong is from 48 to 52 inches wide and along the sides of the width, with the usual selvedge, runs a half-inch border which may be one of two colours, either maroon or black. Any variation in design would be unwelcome to the Cingalese or Javanese wearer but if manufacturers could produce a good poplin weave of the right specifications the Far Eastern market would be wide open to them.

Mr Green stated that, apart from sarongs, he was making contacts for a further thirty million yards of textiles—cottons, silks and rayons—for the same market.

American Town To "Go Chinese"

A typical modern American community called Junction City, in Kansas, is going to stage a unique demonstration of international good neighbourliness during the week of January 19 when nationally prominent personages will participate in a series of events marking the inauguration of the 1947 programme of the United Service to China.

During the week, Junction City will literally "go Chinese" in a number of planned community demonstrations which will simulate conditions which existed in this and other average American communities 75 years ago and which will be comparable in some extent to present-day conditions in China.—Central News.

Court Martial Result Of Kiangwan Explosions

Gen Fu Wen, commanding officer of the No. 1 Supply Service District entrusted with the custody of the Kiangwan ammunition dump, together with two of his subordinate officers, have been ordered to be relieved of their posts and will face court martial, as a result of the series of explosions at the Kiangwan ammunition dump on the afternoon of December 7, which resulted in at least four deaths and injuries to many others and the loss of a large quantity of munitions stored at the dump, according to Nanking reports.

Gen Chin Teh-shen, vice-minister of National Defence, has been sent to Shanghai to hold a hearing of the case by the Central Government which attaches great importance to the Kiangwan explosions.

Gen Chin will be assisted in his work by Pao Chi-hwang, chief of the Ministry of National Defence's judicial department. No date, however, has been fixed for the hearing which will be held at the Shanghai-Woosung Garrison Headquarters.

The explosions of the Kiangwan ammunition dump, followed by a fire was caused by the careless handling of a box of hand grenades by the workers at the warehouse, it was later ascertained by the military authorities. A box of hand grenades fell from the top of a pile of ammunition cases, causing a series of explosions, it was found out by the military authorities.

The main losses, apart from the war materials, were suffered by the large and spacious Kiangwan Stadium which was turned into an ammunition dump at the end of the war. Half of the Stadium was completely destroyed, while the other half, which also contained munitions, was saved by the good work of the Shanghai Fire Brigade which flooded the whole area in order to prevent the spreading of the fire caused by the explosions.

SINGAPORE BUILDING ACTIVITY

Singapore is experiencing something of a building boom—but this activity will not do anything to alleviate the critical housing situation inasmuch as the buildings in course of erection and contemplated, are virtually all office buildings or cinemas of the "super" variety.

Symptomatic of this activity is the new Rex Cinema, the first theatre to be built in Singapore since the liberation. Seating 1,360 persons in air-conditioned comfort, the Rex is claimed to be the acme of modernity.

Meanwhile, work on a new 14-storey "skyscraper" to house the Singapore branch of the Bank of China is scheduled to begin on January 15. The 200-foot building will be erected on a site which was bought by the Bank of China in 1937 for $715,000 in Battery Road, near the main waterfront of the downtown business section of the city.

Other Projects

Another new building project, which will change Singapore's waterfront skyline, will be started around the middle of the year when an eight-storey ultra-modern building, to cost around $1,250,000, will go up on a site bounded by Raffles Quay and Finlayson Green.

Yet another proposed building, the plans of which have been approved in principle by Singapore's Municipal Commissioner, is a multi-million dollar 11-storey combined luxury hotel and cinema, the latter to seat 1,500, which is to be erected in North Bridge Road, not far from the business section.

Pres. Wilson, Luxury Ship, Is Launched

The luxury liner SS President Wilson, second of the two largest ships to be built on the U.S. Pacific Coast since 1929, was launched recently at the Bethlehem-Alameda shipyards.

The 22,000-ton liner was launched in ceremonies attended by more than 2,500 spectators. Mrs E. Russell Lutz, wife of the American President Lines' vice-president, which will operate the new ship, smashed the bottle of champagne against the banner-draped bow to send the ship sliding into the estuary.

The President Wilson is a 610-foot sister ship to the President Cleveland, which was launched last June. Both were designed as Navy troop transports and converted to luxury liners after the war ended. The keel of the President Wilson was laid November 27, 1944.

Designed to carry 552 cabin and tourist passengers and a crew of 338, the ship will have two swimming pools, libraries, motion picture facilities, gymnasium, barber and beauty shops and elaborate decorations.

It is scheduled for delivery in July this year. The President Cleveland will be ready for operation in April.

The two liners are the last of an original contract for 10 troopships.

CEYLON WON'T TALK ENGLISH

English will cease to be the language of administration in Ceylon ten years hence, if the recommendations of the Select Committee of the State Council which was appointed last year to report on "the steps necessary to effect the transition from English to Sinhalese and Tamil as the official languages" are adopted.

The Committee has recommended various steps to be taken immediately in order to effect a smooth transition from English to local languages.

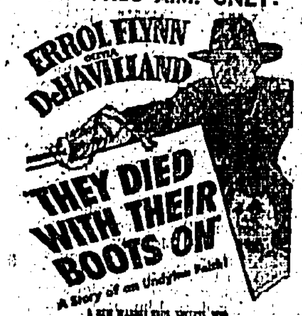
The report states Sinhalese and Tamil should be the media of instruction at the University as soon as the necessary books are available.

Dealing with the English language, the Committee recommends that English should be a compulsory subject in all faculties so long as it forms the chief link with the outside world.

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China Losing Economic Race To Japan

China's internal strife has left the road clear for Japan to win back her economic dominance in Asia, in the opinion of business quarters and political observers in Shanghai. The general expectation—mixed with a good deal of anxiety—is that the industrious Japanese will not be slow in making use of their opportunity, reports United Press.

Throughout the Far East economic conditions to-day are propitious for Japan's eventual economic comeback, it is pointed out. China's exports are virtually at a standstill. India has a wartime backlog in consumer goods to fill before she can think of sending them beyond her shores. The war-ravaged Philippines is goods-hungry. There is a market in the South Seas.

The rapid dissipation of China's V-J Day dream of replacing Japan in the Far Eastern economic scene is responsible for much of the Chinese criticism of SCAP policy, foreign observers believe.

Commenting on this, one highly placed American official in Shanghai, was careful to point out there are no grounds for fearing that the United States, either in theory or in practice, is "backing Japan against China." America, he stressed, "is serious about the United Nations," one of whose principles is free expanding trade throughout the world.

Far East Vacuum

But he admitted that if China continues to waste her energies in civil war, she is in grave danger of seeing Japan fill the Far Eastern economic vacuum. This would happen, he pointed out, in the course of Japan's natural return to self-sustenance, quite within the framework of the Potsdam plan for that defeated nation.

Can China still cut down Japan's early lead, and outstrip her in the race for Asia's markets? The general opinion is: Yes, but only if a rapid end can be put to the civil war. And the chances of this happening appear more remote than ever.

China's trade potentialities, as pointed out recently by Sir Leslie Boyce, chairman of the British Trade Mission, are immense. But a host of economic factors, having their root cause in the civil war, are blocking trade recovery at every turn. China, as a trader, can be compared to a runner forced to skip along on one leg.

Chinese Silk

Examples are legion. China's silk producers, for instance, were originally in a favoured position as compared to Japanese, due to the general world preference for the Chinese product. High labour and transportation costs, however, are such that the exporters would take a 30 per cent loss if he sold the silk at the prevailing United States market price.

Thus, while cheaper Japanese silk is being bought in the United States, a lot of Chinese silk is being stored in Shanghai godowns.

The estimate is that Japan is producing about 9,000 bales of silk monthly. China is producing between 8,000 to 16,000 bales per year, and native silk industries are being throttled rather than expanded.

The English-language paper, China Press, recently was startled by the report that 15,000 cases of Japanese tea had arrived in the United States. The paper devoted an editorial to pointing out that little if any China tea had been exported for months.

Former Clear Field

Even exports in which China has an old, clear field—such as goat skins, sesame seed oil, embroidery, frozen and dried eggs, and so on—are not moving in any appreciable quantity.

The transport problem has developed fantastic quirks. It costs 10 times as much to move goods from Szechuan Province to Shanghai as to move them from Shanghai to New York. The cost of moving goods from ship to shore—computed in terms of labour, "squeeze" and loss through looting—is as great or greater than the cost of shipping the goods across the Pacific.

There being no steady flow of coal from Honan and Shantung Provinces, foreign exchange must be wasted to import oil from the United States. Foreign exchange is being drained to import other items which could be produced domestically. This again is due to the civil war, and has an adverse effect on China's recovery.

Losing Race

Chinese businessmen and industrialists are alive to the fact that they are losing the race to Japan. They are having such a hard time keeping their heads above water, however, that their attention to-day is directed more toward survival than toward the winning of new markets.

Recently, however, their fears came to the surface when a Japanese ship slipped into Shanghai—on Allied authority—and flew the Rising Sun flag. The incident provoked much soul-searching on the part of Chinese editorial writers—and the leit-motif was that, unless the country quickly pulls itself together, victorious China will lose the peace to defeated Japan.

HUGE CACHE OF DIAMONDS

Diamonds worth $25,000,000 found in a "confused condition, dirty and mixed with worthless debris," where they had been hidden by the Japanese armed forces, are now being classified, graded and stored in the Bank of Japan, says Associated Press.

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SIDE GLANCES — By Galbraith



"I've become afraid to mention songs or shows I once loved around the children—they look at me in a way that makes me feel a hundred years old!"

SOLAR ENERGY FOR POWER

London, Jan. 9.

The use of solar energy as power for aeroplanes was visualised by Mr R. G. Worcester, technical editor of The Aeroplane, in an address given to-night, to the new Aeronautical Society.

Mr Worcester said that if steady progress being made now was sustained, aeroplanes would be powered by atomic heat, while scientists were already looking to solar energy as an even greater source of power.

"The Russians are doing intensive research with cosmic rays which suggests that they also see greater prospects of releasing atomic energy by methods more simple than plutonium fission," he said.—Reuter.

They Tapped Russian Phone Calls

Helsinki, Jan. 9.

The Finnish Government announced to-day that a group of Finnish army officers has been arrested and charged with tapping Helsinki-Moscow telephone calls made by members of the Russian Control Commission here.

The officers will be tried within the week by a Finnish court martial.

The charge specifies that calls were tapped from the autumn of 1944 to the spring of 1945 by the secret service section of the Finnish Army GHQ, but the order was not applied to any of Generalissimo Stalin's personal calls.—United Press.

HAPSBURG TRIAL

Budapest, Jan. 9.

Archduke Joseph Habsburg will be tried in contumacium by a Budapest people's court on January 18 for war crimes. His whereabouts are unknown.—United Press.

Life In Russia

by

John Lawrence

HOW does the ordinary Russian man-in-the-street live?

What is his home like? What sort of clothes does he wear?

How much food is he getting? How are his children reared?

Has he any family life..... Few could supply the answers. We have read the mysteries of Moscow; the riddle of the Kremlin; the inside stories always told from the inside. But these dips into the so-called diplomatic world are not Russia—the ordinary every-day Russia which has to get on with its business of living, just as Britain has....On Saturday, "The Hongkong Telegraph" begins a series of articles which tell you what really happens there. The author is John Lawrence, British Press Attache in Moscow from 1924 to 1945. He edited the British Ally, the first daily paper ever printed in English in Moscow. He lived among the Russians for more than three years; there was no "special propaganda to deceive him.

Make certain of your copy of "The Hongkong Telegraph" next Saturday and read these interesting and exclusive articles.

The exclusive rights for the publication of this interesting story have been secured by

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Don't miss the first instalment in to-morrow's issue.

POSITIONS VACANT

APPLICATIONS are invited from certificated or qualified navigating or diesel engineer officers for employment as Coast Staff Officers on the ships of the Chinese Maritime Customs Service. Employment is also offered to men experienced in navigating small craft. Applicants are interviewed at the Office of the Chinese Maritime Customs, 4th Floor, Marina House, Queen's Road, Central.

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Disarmament Debate Will Last Two Years

BY SIGRID ARNE

(Veteran newspaper specialist on international affairs who has covered many world conferences preceding and following formation of the United Nations.)

New York, Jan. 9.

Possibly two years of debate lie ahead before the United Nations disarmament programme is a reality. But if the principles to which the 54 nations agreed at the recent Assembly take shape, the world will have a system under which no nation can arm in secret.

The agreements at the General Assembly surprised most delegates. They had not been expected for at least another four years.

Disarmament had been mentioned wistfully as the peacetime goal since the Atlantic Charter in August 1943. But it never got beyond the stage of being a big hope, not even when 50 nations met in 1945 to write the United Nations Charter.

The San Francisco Charter session closed on the pious hope that disarmament talks would begin in five years, maybe ten. The question has three phases:

(1) What was pledged at Lake Success? (2) What work is ahead? (3) How will it be done?

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

This is what the Assembly did: It agreed on principles—that is it agreed that any disarmament programme must include both regulation and reduction of troops and mass destruction of weapons. Talk of troops must include men under arms anywhere, at home, in ex-enemy territory, in friendly areas, such as China.

Most important, the nations agreed that an international inspection system must be set up whereby a representative commission will have the right to enter any nation which signs the disarmament plan to see whether it is living up to its promises.

WHAT LIES AHEAD

This is what is ahead:

Those principles now must be written into a definite programme. It must say how many troops a nation can keep, how many battleships, how many war planes and what kind. It must say how atomic energy may be used, whether the atom bomb can be made and so making of the final detailed programme means another rond of international bickering, deadly debates, frightening headlines, uncertainty among the world's peoples as arguments progress.

But the Assembly talks make it appear that the final programme eventually will be signed, sealed and delivered.

This is how it will be worked:

The General Assembly already has recommended to the 11-nation Security Council that it get to work on the programme right away. That group probably will produce a most heated debate since the Big Five have veto right. The Security Council, once it has agreed, will pass the plan on to the 55-member nations. A special meeting of the General Assembly will be called to debate it. Their final agreement will take the form of a treaty which the 55 governments will be asked to ratify. Once the treaty is ratified the United Nations Committee will have the right to enter any country to

GENERAL DISARMAMENT

Debate in the recent Assembly made it clear that no nation will be naive enough again to disarm alone; that disarmament must progress at the same rate among all nations. Further debates and agreements protected the United States plan for control of atomic energy, under which America will keep its secrets until it is certain of an international control system over the use of uranium and thorium.

The Assembly also urged the Security Council to get on with setting up an international police force which will be used against any aggressor. The plan is that as national armies are taken home and reduced in size the international police will grow so that at no time will the world be at the mercy of the aggressor.

The debate made it clear there is usual fear between the Soviet Union on the one hand and the United States and Britain on the other. The Soviet Union kept harping on the need to stop manufacture of the atom bomb. The United States and Britain made it clear they feared the huge Russian Army which could at any time break across the tremendous Russian border from Korea around to Finland. The fears seemed to balance each other.

FREEDOM FROM FEAR

The Big Three finally agreed that two great dangers of the world—the Russian Army and the American atom bomb—could be controlled under the same set of principles.

Cautious observers warn there is still many a chance between now and signing of the final treaty for a single nation to try to defeat the idea of world disarmament. But then this intangible balance comes into play: the nation that might try to hold out would be a suspect of the whole world. There would be tendency to deny such a nation financial aid, commerce and raw materials. It is believed that in future the rest of the nations would move more quickly to tie together their defence plans and no darkly ambitious group now would be strong enough to stand out against the rest of the world. In several debates it was obvious no nation wanted to act in such a way. It would bear the mark of guilt. Optimists thought this roar of world opinion will continue strong. They figure it will finally whip the 55 nations into a compromise that would give the world freedom from fear.—Associated Press.

NUREMBERG LAWYERS ARE HUNGRY

Nuremberg, Jan. 10.

German defence counsel in two war crimes trials here threatened yesterday to strike for more food. The lawyers said they were promised three full meals a day by the American authorities, but get one American meal and two German meals.

The American food is provided for lunch. They have German food for breakfast and dinner, getting black bread and ersatz coffee for breakfast.

They contend that German lawyers at the original Nuremberg trial, the Dachau trial and other trials received three American meals, and that Nuremberg now is the only exception.

Extremists among the lawyers want to pack up and go home, but moderates have proposed that they appeal to the American Tribunal on the food question before taking further action.

Fritz Berghold, counsel for Field Marshal Erhard Milch, who is charged with helping to direct the Nazi "slave labour" programme, has already asked the court to dispense with afternoon sessions because he is too hungry to continue after that hour.

Shared Secretary's Lunch

He said that his female secretary has shared her lunch generously with him, but he could not accept such favours indefinitely.

Doctor Horst Pelckmann, a defence counsel in the trial of 23 doctors charged with inhuman medical experiments on concentration camp inmates, made a special trip to Berlin and said that an American official there assured him the lawyers should have three American meals a day.

Moderates among the lawyers said that if the American Tribunal rejects their request for food which they claim they were promised, they will ask to be relieved from their duties as defence counsel.—Associated Press.

50 INJURED IN TRAIN CRASH

Paris, Jan. 9.

A passenger train from Toulouse to Marseilles crashed into a derailed goods train to-day at Calissane and the locality became shrouded with dangerous fumes, which prevented the track being cleared.

Fifty people were injured but none seriously.

No deaths are reported. The passengers and crew of the train fled to nearby fields to escape the fumes.

The accident was caused when the goods train was derailed after crashing into barrels of chemicals believed to be chlorine, which had fallen off another train.

Almost immediately the Toulouse passenger train ploughed into the derailed coaches and the whole area was enveloped in choking fumes from the chemicals. Rescuers had to remain outside the fume-laden area until the gases had dissipated.

Gen Festing To Leave Saturday

Maj-Gen F. W. Festing C.B. C.B.E. D.S.O. will be leaving the Colony by air on Saturday morning.

He will leave Queen's Pier by by launch about 7.00 a.m., and will be seen off by the Hon Mr D. M. MacDougall C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, Mr R. R. Todd, the Commodore in Charge Hongkong, Brig P.L. Lindsay and Brig J. H. G. Wills.

A composite guard of honour formed from the Royal Navy, 3 Commando Bde and 150 Indian Infantry Bde will parade there. The band of the West Yorkshire Regiment will be in attendance.

The following will be present at Kai Tak to say goodbye:—Maj-Gen E. J. Erskine, the new G.O.C., Air Commodore S. N. Webster, A.O.C., Col E. N. Clarke, Lt Col M.C.D.L. Reynolds, Wing Commander A.G. Parnall, Lt R.B. Parkinson RNVR, ADC to H.B. the Governor, Capt. E. L. Marsh, ADC to Gen Festing and Capt. R.J.A. Darwin, ADC to Gen Erskine.

DOMINION FOOD SUPPLIES

Wellington, Jan. 10.

Commenting on an Ottawa report that New Zealand butter had been diverted to Canada, the Minister of Finance, Mr Walter Nash, said yesterday that it was a joint policy of the governments of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia and New Zealand to supply the United Kingdom with the maximum quantity of surplus foodstuffs from the three Dominions, but the policy may be adjusted to meet any temporary shortages in those countries.—Associated Press.

NIGHT OUT, 1947 STYLE

Southampton, Jan. 9.

A New York liftman's Saturday night out ended in a trip across the Atlantic and an unexpected interview with Southampton police to-day.

Last Saturday evening, 28-year-old John Gorman, a liftman of the Bronx, went out for a walk, met some friends and some seamen and had a few drinks.

Gorman woke up between sheets in a cosy bed. "Where am I?" he asked.

It was not until an unmistakably English voice confirmed that he was aboard the crack liner Queen Elizabeth that he was convinced how much at sea he was.

When the Queen Elizabeth docked at Southampton Gorman was still in bed while the police were waiting to check his story.—Reuter.

TRAWLER NOW SAFE

Hull, Jan. 8.

The Hull trawler St Stephen, which sent out an SOS message on Monday as she was in danger of sinking after springing a leak in the North Sea, arrived safely in port to-day in tow of another trawler, the Cape Clemeland, which had towed her for 100 miles through mountainous seas.—Reuter.

MacArthur Education Policy Is Criticised

Washington, Jan. 9.

The New Republic, a weekly political magazine edited by former Vice-President Henry Wallace, to-day termed Gen Douglas MacArthur's efforts to overhaul Japan's education system "quaint and dangerous."

Referring to a Japanese history textbook prepared by the Japanese educational authorities, the New Republic said the Japanese had nullified MacArthur's educational efforts.

The article was written by Hessell Tiltman, correspondent in Japan.

"The Japanese Ministry of Education—notoriously the world's most prolific producer of robots—has pulled a fast one and got away with it," the article said. "It has effectively stalemated the reformation of Japan's feudalistic educational system and has produced a 'history' which is as quaint and dangerous as many other things in Japan.

Tiltman said that for about seven months after the occupation of Japan began MacArthur forbade the teaching of history while new "democratised" textbooks were being prepared.

"There appears in the book an indication that it might have been a smart idea for Japan to have negotiated with the United States a little harder before staging the sneak attack on Pearl Harbour. Japan was defeated, 'it is recorded.' The people suffered from the fact that the militarists oppressed the people and staged a reckless war."

Hirohito's Role

"Emperor Hirohito, theoretically shorn of all divinity and power, is still pictured in 1946 as directing his subjects and 'instructing the Japanese people as to what path they are to take.'

"No attempt is made to suggest to young minds that Japan, with her unity and discipline, diligence and industry might surely have enjoyed great blessing instead of present miseries, had the wealth and energy expended on Japan's wars been devoted to peaceful pursuits, the article continues.

"No attempt is made to implant in the minds of young Japan an urge toward a specific better way of life; some cynics say maybe this is because General of Army MacArthur has not yet decided just what way of life he wants Japan to adopt."

Japanese Teachers

One official of MacArthur's Headquarters, Tiltman continued, said: "Kuni no Ayumi provides only bare bones which will be clothed by teachers themselves. This is interesting news if true, for in four months of screening of Japan's schoolteachers by Japanese investigating committee in order to eliminate ultra-nationalists and militarists, the qualifications and careers of 213,000 teachers were examined and 160 were purged.

"As a result Japanese children are still being taught by teachers who would in many cases be eliminated as dangerous under General MacArthur's purge directives, had anyone got around to carrying them out. And reform of the educational system has temporarily bogged down; nothing is likely to be done before spring at the earliest. And nothing will be accomplished then unless the Japanese Government is 'prodded into a change of heart—or tactics."—Associated Press.

ESCAPED PRISON WORKING PARTY

London, Jan. 9.

The Newport (Isle of Wight) police were searching to-day for 37 year old Arthur James Anderson, who escaped from a Parkhurst Prison working party at dusk yesterday.

It is believed that Anderson is still on the island and a close watch is being kept along the northern coast line in case he should attempt to reach the mainland by boat. —Reuter.

LESS RIGID ATOM BOMB POLICY

New York, Jan. 9.

A less rigid United States policy on the atomic energy question may be shown at to-day's meeting of the United Nations Security Council, following the resignations of Mr Bernard Baruch, United States representative on the Atomic Energy Commission, last month and now of Mr James F. Byrnes as Secretary of State.

Informed quarters here believe that it is possible that the new Secretary of State, Gen George Marshall, may relax the uncompromising "either or" attitude adopted by Mr Baruch with Mr Byrnes' support on the veto of punishment for violators of the atomic treaty.

There is no question of a change in the United States policy of keeping atomic bomb manufacture secrets and of stocking bombs until an atomic control authority is fully organised, as this view is strongly held both by military quarters and the majority of Republican Congressmen.

But observers believe that General Marshall is more likely to follow the advice of permanent State Department officials, who, it is understood, advocate more flexible tactics but have been largely ignored hitherto by Mr Baruch, who had Mr Byrnes' complete confidence.—Reuter.

BATTLE FOR VILLAGE

Athens, Jan. 9.

Four officers, 15 soldiers and 30 guerillas were killed and many more wounded during a fierce two-day battle between guerillas and the Greek Army for the possession of a mountain village near the Turkish frontier, it was reported here to-day.

The name of the village is Kiriaki. Authoritative Greek sources say that the Greek Army now holds the village, which lies in the snow-bound province of Eastern Thrace, midway between the Turkish and Bulgarian frontiers.

A Greek military spokesman said that the guerillas swept down on the village from the Bulgarian border.

Greek troop movements in the two Thracian provinces of Hevros and Rhodope are being hampered by deep snow.

A force of guerillas seized the village of Athius Pantaleimon, in central Macedonia, after a battle in which two guerillas were killed, the Ministry for Public Order stated.—Reuter.

German Cold Wave Riot

Frankfurt, Jan. 10.

One hundred Germans rioted at Heidenbergen on Wednesday in a futile attempt to obtain coal for their unheated homes in Germany's worst cold wave in 18 years.

A German policeman was beaten up as they tried to steal coal from military supplies in a railway yard.

The riot was broken up by American constabulary troops who arrested several of the rioters for trial in a military government court, a United States Army announcement said.

Germany's chronic post-war coal shortage has recently become acute because of increasing damage and transportation difficulties due to freezing of rivers and canals.—Associated Press.

MONTY DELIGHTS SOVIET OFFICERS

Moscow, Jan. 9.

Some 200 Soviet officer students applauded Field Marshal Montgomery, Chief of the Imperial General Staff for three to four minutes to-day after he had addressed them at Frumze Academy —the Soviet Army Officers' Training College.

Montgomery, smiling and pink-cheeked from the sharp cold which descended on Moscow overnight, ended his short address by remarking how proud he felt to be wearing his Order of Suvorov, the Soviet decoration bestowed on him at the end of the war.

He visited the Academy when on his way to lunch with General Georges Cathroux, the French Ambassador to the USSR.—Reuter.

LONDON PRESS WARY TOWARDS MARSHALL

London, Jan. 9.

Morning newspapers to-day maintained a wary attitude towards President Truman's appointment of General of the Army George C. Marshall to replace Mr James F. Byrnes as Secretary of State.

The Daily Herald and News Chronicle confined themselves to short biographical sketches of Gen Marshall, while the Daily Telegraph and The Times carried neutral editorials which steered clear of committing themselves until Marshall has had a chance to show what his policy is going to be, especially towards Russia.

The Daily Telegraph pointed out that Marshall has been "out of touch" with post-war European diplomacy due to his absorption with the Chinese question but predicted he would be equal to handling the broader problems which will now be his.

The Times devoted half of its editorial on Marshall to praise of Byrnes, and regretted that Byrnes' signature could not be affixed to the German and Austrian treaties.

Of President Truman's selection of Marshall as Byrnes' successor, The Times said it was one more instance of the President utilising in peacetime "the gifts of soldiers who combine diplomatic with military qualities."

The Times said: "A soldier is reshaping the life of Japan; another is in charge of American interests in Germany; a third is Ambassador to Moscow; a fourth now takes charge of the department to which they look for instructions."—United Press.

Arrives In Honolulu

Honolulu, Jan. 9.

Gen Marshall arrived here by air last night on his way home from China.

He will spend a few days here before continuing his journey to the United States.—Reuter.

Shanghai Comment

Shanghai, Jan. 9.

Commenting on Gen George C. Marshall's statement on his departure, the American-owned Evening Post and Mercury said: "It is obvious Gen Marshall does not think" the installation of liberals and minority parties to the government helm under the leadership of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, in order to lead to unity through a good government, is "an easy or immediate possibility!"

"If such were the case we believe he would have stayed on longer," the paper said. "He seems now to have come to the conclusion that China must simply face facts; and with the Nationalist Government already committed to a major reorganisation it must somehow pull out from the slough of despondency."—United Press.

British Ship Intercepted

Batavia, Jan. 10.

The Netherlands Navy announced yesterday that the British freighter Empire May Rover had been intercepted at the Nationalist-controlled port of Cheribon and convoyed under escort of a Dutch ship to Dutch-held Samarang, where it will be searched for arms under Dutch regulations governing trade with Republican ports.

The Indonesian news agency, Antara, reported that the Empire May Rover was loading a consignment of 33 Austin motorcars imported from Singapore when the Dutch forced her to leave port despite the fact that she was flying the British ensign.—Associated Press.

Lady Cripps Says Fund Must Go On

London, Jan. 9.

Lady Cripps, wife of the President of the Board of Trade, said here to-day that she was convinced the fund for British United Aid to China must go on.

She has just returned from a 30,000-mile trip to China as President of the Fund and told a press conference to-day: "The test of our friendship is how we can help China now."

Apart from the first three months of the Fund's use, when money had to be exchanged at a low rate, she was satisfied that the best possible use had been made of the Fund, Lady Cripps declared.

Mr T. J. H. Stent, liaison officer for UNRRA at the British Embassy in Nanking, announced that separate supplies of clothing and medical needs, which might amount from $50 to $70 million (United States currency) were being arranged by UNRRA.—Reuter.

JAP. FIGHTING FORCES FINISHED

(Continued from Page 1)

major long-term American job in Japan is re-education.

Peterson said: "In order to change Japan into a democracy, we Americans cannot simply repeat home magic formula, clap our hands and go home. There is a long and expensive job of education to be done. We do not expect miracles overnight. Yet we do see some encouraging things. It is the cornerstone of our foreign policy to see the democratisation of Japan. And unless we finance our foreign policy with the education and relief necessary to prevent disease and unrest, that policy will fail. We cannot let it fail. For I am convinced that a people unsuppressed and free, Japanese or any other people, will never be aggressors."—United Press.

ITALIAN SOCIALIST CONGRESS

Rome, Jan. 9.

The vast flower-decorated great hall of Rome University filled slowly to-day with delegates accredited to the 25th Congress of the Italian Socialist Party, which is expected to see the Party split wide open over collaboration with the Communists.

An hour after the time set for the Congress to start, no important leader of the contending factions had put in an appearance, and the anti-Communist group headed by Giuseppe Saragat, the Constituent Assembly President, was reliably reported to be meeting elsewhere to ratify its decision not to attend the Congress.

A "token group" of still another faction opposed to Foreign Minister Pietro Nenni and his pro-Communists, was expected to appear on the floor briefly, and then withdraw.—Associated Press.

Lange May Become Polish President

Warsaw, Jan. 9.

Dr Oscar Lange, former Polish Ambassador to the United States and now delegate to the United Nations Security Council, may be named Prime Minister upon his return to Warsaw from New York next month.

Dr Lange, who took United States citizenship during the war when on the faculty of the University of Chicago, denounced it to become Poland's first postwar Ambassador.—United Press.

Peasant Party Decision

Warsaw, Jan. 8.

The Central Committee of Stanislaws Mikolajczyk's Peasant Party, after a six-hour meeting late last night, decided not to boycott the Polish elections on January 19.—Reuter.

SECOND FIRE IN NEW YORK

New York, Jan. 9.

In a second fire in busy New York harbour, a tugboat and a barge were destroyed alongside the Jersey Central Railroad Pier 18 early this morning.

The blaze which destroyed the New York Central Railroad's Hudson River Pier, opposite Manhattan at Weehawken, was finally extinguished after flaring anew twice.

In that blaze the loss was nearly $7,000,000, including $3,000,000 worth of export freight much of which consisted of new automobiles.—United Press.

OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated. Registered Articles and Parcel Posts close 30 minutes earlier than the time stated below.

Friday, January 10

Manila (sea) 3 p.m.
Shanghai (sea) 2 p.m.
Amoy, Swatow (sea) 3 p.m.
Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Sydney, Delhi, Auckland (air) 3 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, East. Africa, Egypt, Europe (sea) 3 p.m.
Canada, USA, Central and South America (sea) 3 p.m.
Bangkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Karachi, Basra, Cairo, Johannesburg, Augusta, Marseilles, London, New York, Canada (air) 3.30 p.m.
Macao, Tsinshan, Shekki (sea) 4 p.m.
Tsamkong (sea) 4 p.m.
Canton (train) 4 p.m.
Canton, Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tsingtao, Peiping (air) 3.30 p.m.
Canton (train) 4 p.m.

Saturday, January 11

Manila (air) 10 a.m.
Shanghai (sea) 10 a.m.
Manila (sea) 10 a.m.
Amoy, Foochow (sea) noon.
Shanghai (sea) 2 p.m.
Manila (sea) 3 p.m.
USA, Central and South America, Canada (sea) 3 p.m.
Saigon (sea) 3 p.m.
Haiphong (sea) 3 p.m.
Bangkok, Singapore, Colombo, Soerabaya, Sydney, Auckland (air) 3.30 p.m.
Tsamkong (sea) 4 p.m.
Macao, Tsinshan, Shekki (sea) 4 p.m.
Canton (sea) 4 p.m.
Canton, Liuchow, Kweiming (air) 3.30 p.m.

Sunday, January 12

Rangoon, Calcutta, Delhi, Johannesburg, Cairo, London (air) 10 a.m.
Canton, Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tsingtao, Peiping (air) 10 a.m.
Tsamkong (sea) 10 a.m.
Canton (sea) 10 a.m.
Kongmoon (sea) 10 a.m.

TO-DAY'S BROADCAST

ZBW on 843 kc from 12.30-1.15 p.m., 6.30-7.30 p.m., and 9-11 p.m., also on 9.52 mc.

6.30, Perry Como (Vocal) and Freddy Martin and His Orchestra; 7, London Relay: News; 7.10, London Relay: Home News Britain; 7.15 Leslie Hutchinson (Vocal) at the Piano; 7.30, Studio: "You Asked For, It"—Variety Request Programme arranged by Lynn Fraser; 8.30, "Maritime Moments": Songs and Music of the Sea; 9, London Relay: News; 9.10, Studio: Recital by Molly Birks (Mezzo-Soprano) with Betty Brown at the Piano; 9.30, Royal Philharmonic Orchestra; 9.55, Bizet's "Carmen"—Acts 3 and 4; 11, Close Down.

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